

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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THE DAIRY.—We give in our columns to-day, a valuable article on this most important subject, extracted from an English Agricultural Journal. The very great attention being now paid to the improved breeds of cattle, renders it all important that their produce should have that degree of attention so necessary to secure the best results. The Holland dairies are celebrated all over the world, and the information contained in the article referred to will no doubt be acceptable to our readers.

MACHINERY—HORSE-POWERS—CORN MILLS, &c.

The number of inquiries of the character of those propounded in the following letter, suggests to us the expediency of publishing these, as the readiest way of obliging a valuable correspondent and patron, and of eliciting information that may be of extensive utility. The models of *Horse-mills* are various, all claiming to be superior. For ourselves, without an eye for machinery, we have been always under the impression, that the best are very expensive, comparatively inefficient, and subject to sure and rapid wear and tear—yet there are many plantations so located as to leave the proprietor without alternative. This paper being patronised by the manufacturers of such machinery, we solicit their attention to the letter of the Messrs. Paxton, and would esteem it a favor if they will address them on the subject, and yet more shall we be pleased to publish any thing which may serve at once to answer their inquiries and to impart information to others who may have occasion for, or be benefitted by it.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 10, 1840.

Dear Sir:—You will confer a special favor by ascertaining for me the lowest price at which the following machinery can be procured: a four horse power with cast iron wheels and cogs; a corn mill with pair burr stones twenty-four to thirty inches in diameter—a corn sheller attached. We wish them for a plantation, and you can judge of the machinery on examining it, better than we can describe what we want. We want it simple, strong and substantial,—and built in such a manner as to be easily kept in order. We want a full description of the machinery, which we suppose will be furnished us by the mechanic on your explaining what we want. Ask him to write to us. Your attention to this will confer a special favor, which it will afford us much pleasure to reciprocate on all occasions. Yours, respectfully,

W. H. & A. M. PAXTON.

Extract of a letter from Greensboro, Alabama.

I must again request of you, if it is not troubling you too much, that you will inform me which of your threshing machines and corn shellers would be likely to perform best upon a Southern plantation. I expect to make from ten to twelve thousand bushels of corn per annum, and to harvest several hundred acres of small grain, and consequently wish machines that will shell and thresh

rapidly. If possible, I would also like them so constructed as to run by the common running gear of our gin houses.

COMMENT.—For obvious reasons, we can give no satisfactory answer to inquiries such as these, which are often addressed to us for our individual opinion. In the first place, let us premise that there are those who possess a "mechanical turn" as it is called, and have an eye for machinery, and who are fond of investigations and examinations of this sort.—Unfortunately, we have no genius of that sort—perhaps we should rather say fortunately—for, we have observed that all men who have a genius for particular things, are apt to be men of impulses,—men who adopt theories and take up prejudices, and if blessed in that way, we might be duped by one faction and run foul of another. Our position and obligations are therefore neutral. We open a fair field and show no favour to inventors.—We invite them to make known and particularly to illustrate by engravings their various machines, and to assert their peculiar excellencies. Where such illustrations convey information and afford to our readers candidly the means of judging for themselves—where, in a word, they are not mere advertisements, we shall gladly insert them; nor do we know how we can better subserve the purposes of the machinist, and of the esteemed correspondent whose wishes it is always our desire to meet.

AYRSHIRES IN THE SOUTH.—An eminent planter in South Carolina, who obtained from a gentleman of this city an Ayrshire bull, writes as follows:

"The Ayrshire bull I bought of you last winter, I came very near losing in the spring; but he recovered, and when I heard last from home, was standing the climate admirably. I have now but little doubt but that they are the breed for the South."

Taking up *Bees*—or taking up *Beets*—"that is the question"! Whatever of obscurity there may be about the paragraph, there is none in the following:

GLENWOOD, near Louisville, Oct. 15, 1840.

J. S. Skinner, Esq.—Dear Sir—In the columns of your valuable periodical of the 30th ult. page 149, is found a paragraph quoted from the *Yankee Farmer*, with the caption, "*Taking up Bees*." This paragraph having been recently read in presence of several ladies and gentlemen, and some difference of opinion and discussion relative to the true import of the article having arisen, I am induced to take the liberty of addressing you, and through your columns the editor of the *Yankee Farmer*, upon this interesting topic, as individuals whose capacity it is to edify the public upon disputed points of this character.

By a lady of the company referred to, it is suggested that the cause of the obscurity which hangs over this important subject, is an error of the compositor who put the paragraph in type, and thinks that the substitution of the name of the vegetable *Beet*, for that of the insect *Bee*, would at once illuminate "the darkness visible" by which we are now perplexed.

But, admitting this construction, the query is suggested by a gentleman, why the vegetable should become "*lighter*" after the month of July, than before, or in some succeeding month? The gentleman can readily conceive that the Beet should increase in magnitude and become *heavi-*

er; but not so readily—indeed not at all—how it should become *lighter*, without diminishing in proportion, which latter seems a little absurd.

Another proposition upon this subject is advanced by a gentleman, a Yankee, whose opinion is of course to be taken with some grains of allowance, as he entertains a natural bias in favor of whatever has once appeared from the pen of one of his race—He contends that the phrase "*taking up bees*," is strictly correct, and says something about the term "*taking up*," being the usual one as applied to *Bees* in the land of Yankees. But, admitting this construction to be correct, several of the Kentuckians in the company cannot understand how the insects, *Bees*, can be *taken up* at all, while the case with reference to the vegetable *Beets* is perfectly plain; nor can they imagine what benefit can accrue from *taking them up*, nor what is to be done with them after they are *taken up*, unless they are to be laid down again, after they have exercised their sting; neither, as in the case of the vegetable, can we understand why or wherefore the *Beets* should be curtailed in their fair proportions, and thus be rendered "*lighter*," during the month of July, rather than in the month of June, or in the month of August. In this last matter it is agreed by the company generally, that the paragraph is obscure exceedingly; and you will consequently by bestowing a few lines upon the subject in your next number, greatly oblige
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.—When I resumed the Editorship of the old *American Farmer*,—endeavouring to take a comprehensive view of the objects to be aimed at by such a publication, and, of the duties of its Editor,—we concluded that its pages should not be restricted to a mere exhibition of practical experiments, and register of crops; but that it should embrace a view of the duties of the Legislature as respects the agricultural interest of the State; and should point out, from time to time, such defects in existing laws, as required to be attended to; with a view to the preservation not only of the rights and property of the citizen, but of the morals of the community and of the rising generation; so far as these depend upon, or may be immediately influenced by the constitutional action of the people's Representatives, or Delegates, as they are styled in Maryland.

It was impossible, at the first glance at the condition of the State, not to perceive that three evils—grievances of awful portent—are weighing on the agricultural class, in a degree that is truly appalling to those who have the fortitude to look danger in the face, however hideous its aspect, rather than shut their eyes to ward it off, as children do in the dark.

The evils which appear to us to stand out in bold relief, though there may be others of equal magnitude, are—*The increasing insecurity of slave property; the moral contamination of which the cross-roads grog-shops, afford the virus; and the unsound condition of the currency.* We will now name a fourth evil—at least in our estimation—the law as it applies to the recovery of small debts—But let us here remark, *en passant*, that as far as judgment may be formed of the state and the demands of public opinion, from a view of the contemporary press; we stand almost alone, and have been either laboring in a work altogether of supererogation; or, if there be truth and reason for what we have said, in regard to the dreadful evil arising from the retail of spirituous liquors, and

the danger that threatens the entire slave property of the State, we seem to be yet, in our apprehensions, in advance of public opinion, and have been sounding the alarm-bell to a community buried in sleep, little less profound than the sleep of the grave. This conclusion is forced upon us by the fact, that the *press of the State* has not come to our support, nor have the Farmers and Planters of the State indicated, by such evidence of approbation as might have been expected, their sensibility to the evils, or their apprehension of the dangers which we have been depicting and deprecating. Very true, in a few cases, we have been flattered and encouraged, by the personal expression of "well done," by gentlemen of high character and remarkable discernment,—but these instances, though emphatic and acceptable, have been few, while some have withdrawn their support from this paper in disapprobation of what the Editor considered a conscientious duty to the great body of those whose countenance he covets, and whose interests he is endeavoring to save from the gulph that even now yawns for its destruction. Why is it, we would ask, if the slaveholder feels that his property is every day deteriorating on his hands, or escaping from them—why is it that they sit down, and look on, with a listlessness that would better become the lazaroni of degenerate Italy, than alert free-born educated American citizens? Why do they not meet together and confer on the means of preserving their property in its legitimate constitutional value—Why do they not investigate with earnestness, and for themselves, the defects that exist in the laws of our own, and the iniquities that exist in those of some other States as respects negro property? The exclusive and absolute power of entire regulation and control of it, is within the State's authority; and why do they not persevere in just and earnest demands upon other States, if not to exercise all the offices of good neighborhood, at least to afford us the means which we have a right to demand for the protection of our constitutional rights. If ever there was a subject which would appear to call for pointed and emphatic instruction to our *Delegates*, this assuredly is one; for, has not experience too woefully proved, that either the Legislature is unaware of any public wish or sense of grievance in this matter, or that from sheer indolence or pusillanimity, they are afraid to take it in hand—So at once engrossing and enervating and abject is party spirit, and so debasing the gross love of popularity, that public men appear to be afraid of their own shadows—Not a step can they take without first casting around and about them to see, if there be not in the path some pit-fall dug by a political adversary; and generally, if the question be at all out of the track of common legislation, such as hog-laws, or goose-laws, or a divorce, they generally conclude it best to stand still and *not move at all!* being ignobly content with mere *party-success*, and deeming all things else but "leather or prunella"! and so will it ever be, while a corrupt appropriation of the public treasures, shall excite a whole people with the desire of office—one-half scrambling to seize, the other half to hold on upon the public money—none so ignorant, so vulgar or so base, as not to hope, that in the corrupt distribution of the public patronage, some crust may be thrown to the meanest cur in the pack. In a state of things so auspicious to ignorance and profligacy, who can wonder at vicious legislation, which above all things fosters depravity of morals! Who can wonder that the declaration of the Poet,

— "When impious men bear away,

"The post of honor is the private station,"

should become the sentiment and principle of action with the wise and the good, and that legislative neglect of great public interests and a wide spread depravation of public morals should ensue? Who, when demagogues contrive to keep a whole community thus excited by venal hopes and fears, can expect that purity of public taste

and progressive advancement of all the arts and blessings of civilization, which ought to be the golden fruit of a free government, and of a *free press!* but here the unwelcome question obtrudes itself, *is the press free?* and may it not be, and is it not, subject to various influences, not identified with the general weal—nay some of them, altogether incompatible with it? Why is it that our general press in Maryland eschews the subject of slavery and the means of better protection to the slaveholder's property? Why is it that this, almost the only paper in the State, that has gone in advance to proclaim the necessity of energetic measures for its greater security, has met with no support from the farmers and planters themselves, nor aid from papers in town or country? What is there in the topic that an honest man, with patriotic views, need hesitate to take hold of it, and boldly dissect and examine it, in all its aspects and bearings?—Who is the negro slaveholder, that he may not hold up his head and boldly demand to be protected by law, in the full enjoyment of his lawful property? That he should not demand of the law-maker, if there be any thing within the range of State legislation and State constitution, which can better ensure the peaceful and secure enjoyment of that property, that such better security should be provided? While there is no difficulty in getting fences thrown around for better guardianship of every other sort of possession, at any body's suggestion—while even our oyster-beds are protected by special laws from being plundered by men, white or black, who come from other states, and even from other counties of our own State, our slaves are left exposed to contamination and seduction, by thousands of free negroes, who exist among us, who come from other states, and go into every hole and corner of the slave states, exciting them to theft, which, if followed by just punishment, leads to escape; the plan and means of which, it is now well known, is suggested and provided by free negroes—instigated sometimes by the advocates of abolition, *per pas aut per nefas*, or, by other devils incarnate. Who, we repeat again, is this negro slaveholder, that his rights are to be disregarded, and his voice unheeded? From others who contribute not so much as he, to the public treasure, nor more than he bear the public burdens, he differs in this—that while they are relieved from the obligation to think and provide for any but themselves, their property being amply protected, he has on his mind the care and responsibility of making provision for the comfort and happiness of those whom providence has consigned to his protection, while his property in, and control over them, is every day interfered with, and rendered less profitable and less secure. The slaveholder finds himself under these high moral obligations, with a consciousness that he cannot dissolve, by emancipation, the relation of master and slave, without a moral certainty, under existing circumstances, that the subject of his mistaken philanthropy will pass from a condition of protection, comfort and comparative ease and happiness, into one of exposure, anxiety, depression, irregular demand for his labor, with a constantly increasing indisposition to regular exertion—into one of alternate plethora, and pinching want; and finally and almost universally to drunkenness, crime, imprisonment—the jail, the penitentiary, and a premature grave! Such is the situation, such the obligations of the slaveholder—such the miserable vicissitudes and wretched fate that await the manumitted and yet more, the *free-born negro*. Let it not be said that these cares of the slaveholder are not real—that these obligations are not felt and performed. He who so affirms it without opportunities of personal observation, *lies*, under a mistake! He who professes to do so, on personal knowledge,

"By all my hopes, most falsely doth he lie."

An impression exists, that the condition of the slave is not so comfortable, and that he is less contented, as you

go South. In a late number of the *American Farmer*, we contested the truth of that position, and undertook to show that the reverse is the fact, and reason and the principles of human nature will bear us out in the theory—that as you make the authority of the master and his sense of security in his slave possessions absolute and complete—as you make the submission of the slave unqualified, and his bondage hopeless, you ensure the confidence and the kindness of the one, and promote the contentment and happiness of the other. Without pursuing that position here, we ask that it may not be rejected, without examining what was there said in its support. But to those who entertain a different opinion, the argument may be addressed—if the fate of the slave is aggravated by removal to the South, why compel the master, by refusal to make him more secure in his property, to choose between the loss of it, and selling it to the South? or, committing, with his eyes open, the heinous crime against his slave and against society, of turning the former loose upon the latter, without any perfect right, without adequate protection, without any solid security for the present or hope for the future in this life.

But why vainly touch a chord in which there is no sympathetic vibration? Why ask questions to which there will be no response? Why plead for those who, with many more able among them, will neither plead nor act for themselves?

In taking our pen it was not our design to dwell on this ungrateful topic. Our purpose was merely to indicate it, as one on which it behooves the agricultural class to speak to their delegates in a voice that should make itself be heard, intending to have made some suggestions on the importance to that class of a sound and uniform currency of convertible *paper*, based on the precious metals, and to discuss, or rather provoke discussion on the subject of the laws for

THE RECOVERY OF SMALL DEBTS.

Our impression is, that the community, and especially those in very moderate or indigent circumstances, would be decidedly benefitted by the repeal of all laws for the recovery of small debts. From this repeal we would exempt all claims for work and labor done—as wages of mechanics and laborers, but we feel satisfied, that if the creditor had no reliance but in the *honesty* of the debtor, it would *beget* that quality, and thousands would be saved from ruin and beggary, who, led on by the temptation offered to go in debt, by the present universal credit system, contract debts which might be well avoided. The necessity for establishing a character for punctuality, would so improve the habits of those who are in circumstances to need it, that the creditor himself would realize a much larger proportion of his book debts than he does at present—and would not be under the necessity which he now feels, of making the industrious and the honest pay for the debts of the indolent and the knavish—for it is clear, that the tradesman and grocer, in proportion to the risk they run, and the losses they incur by trusting to the law for the recovery of debts from the dissolute and the unfortunate, must set a higher price on his labor and his commodities supplied to punctual and honest customers. How many families would be saved from ruin, if the head of them could not contract debt at all, or could only do it on the faith of a character for industry, and sobriety, and punctuality—for on that faith only could he get in debt, if the creditor knew that he could have no legal recourse or resource in case of difficulty. The very habits of life which such a man must exhibit in his daily walks, would of themselves be the best guaranty for the support of his family. "The sound of your hammer at midnight," says poor Richard, "will make your creditor wait six months longer."

The records of our Magistrates and other Courts, would doubtless exhibit curious and disgusting statistics on this subject, and the reader would probably be aston-

ished at the number and costs of warrants, issued for sums under twenty dollars! The loss on these is the amount which honest men have to pay in remuneration to the losing creditor.

In London in the year 1827, the number of persons committed to the several prisons, for sums under twenty pounds, was 5969. It was stated, says an able political writer, in the House of Commons, in February, 1827, that in the space of two years and a half, seventy thousand persons were arrested in and about London, at an expense to the parties it may be estimated of between seven hundred and fifty thousand and one million of dollars! In that year, in the metropolis and two adjoining counties, 23,515 warrants to arrest were granted, and 11,317 bailable processes were executed. Hence it may be concluded that in this single year, within the above limits, no fewer than 12,000 persons were deprived of liberty on the mere allegation of others, without any proof that they owed them a farthing! Well might Lord Eldon say, adds the same writer, that the law of arrest is a permission to commit acts of greater oppression and inhumanity than are to be met with in slavery itself, and that the redress of such a grievance would not be attended with any fatal consequences to the country. It may be urged that the Legislature can pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts—but does it follow that for the future they can pass no law to withdraw, or exempt from legal protection all claims under a given amount? We hope at least that the Legislature has the power—would that we could add, the wisdom and resolution—to withdraw or destroy for the future, all power of recovery for debts contracted for ardent spirits—nay, we would make it a punishable offence to sell liquor on credit to any one, and to negroes on any terms. But we have been led, under “the excitement of composition,” and to beguile the tedium of a rainy day, beyond the limits of the printer and the reader’s patience.

To the law of debtor and creditor, and to the subject of the state of the currency as connected with the agricultural interest, we may recur again soon. We have not been speaking, as the reader will understand, of credit given to those who buy to sell again, increasing capital and the means of subsistence as it passes from hand to hand in the way of trade; but of credit on articles bought for immediate use and consumption.

MR. BIDDLE’S ADDRESS.—The remark which calls forth the subjoined note, was made without that due consideration which it merited, and we cheerfully give place to the correction. Indeed, notwithstanding injustice has been done Mr. Biddle in the premises, we are selfish enough not greatly to regret it, as it has drawn from his able pen the very satisfactory remarks which follow:

ANDALUSIA, Oct. 29, 1840.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Dear Sir—I was very much surprised today at seeing in your last Farmer, a note to my remarks at the late Cattle Show, which appears to impute to me the offensive absurdity of saying that men and cattle degenerate in the Southern States. Nothing could be more unfounded than such an opinion—nothing more erroneous than to ascribe it to me. I was speaking of the climate of Pennsylvania, as exempted from the extremes of heat and cold; and alluding to the effect on farming of those extremes, I described it as “a happy medium between the long winters of northern regions which close the earth for so many months against farm labor, and consume so much of its produce in carrying the farm stock over long months of idleness, and on the other side the unvarying heat of southern latitudes often unhealthy and unproductive, and where both men and cattle degenerate.” All this is perfectly correct—as showing the superiority for farming of the temperate zone over the rigor of the north, and the relaxing influence of perpetual heat in and near the tropics. But you, my dear sir, have your head so filled with politics, that even in a discussion

about climate, you cannot see the words “northern regions” and “southern latitudes” without thinking of the northern and southern states, and how many votes they are going to give. It is lucky that I did not mention the north and south poles, or you would have thought that I was referring to the elections. But how can that description by any possibility apply to the southern states?—“Southern latitudes”—“unvarying heat”—“unhealthy”—“unproductive”. Why the southern states happen to be so called because there are states to the north of them; but as respects climate they are not in southern latitudes at all. The most southern part of the most southern State, is in about thirty degrees, which, according to the comparative scale of climates is equivalent to forty-two or forty-five degrees in Europe, making Louisiana about equal in real latitude to Italy. Then as to “unvarying heat,” the Southern states have sometimes hardly heat enough to ripen their great staple before the frosts of their winter. Again, they can in no wise be regarded as unhealthy—and are directly the reverse of unproductive.—So you see that, as they say at the Land Office, you have located my descriptive survey about two thousand miles too much to the north, and thus made me contradict the fact which every body knows, and which I have so much reason personally to maintain, that in the Southern states, neither men nor cattle degenerate. I pray you, on the contrary, to believe that in my judgment, unhealthiness and unproductiveness, and degeneracy and unvarying heat describe no section of the United States. Unvarying warmth will always I hope characterize the regard with which I am, very truly, yours,

N. BIDDLE.

EXPERIMENT WITH CORN.

We are indeed pleased to receive Mr. WILLIAMS’ report of his experiment. We would be gratified and the public would be nothing the loser were such experiments more frequent. So far as a single instance may go, Mr. WILLIAMS’ experiment proves the correctness of the principles on which it was conducted. We are convinced that the common modes of cultivation of this plant are wrong, and they err in no particular more than in the mutilation of the roots. If this experiment, and others which we have before quoted in support of this opinion are not sufficient to convince the doubting, we beg of them to try an experiment for themselves, and send us the result.

We must also acknowledge the receipt of a specimen of Yams, grown in the garden of Mr. JOHN STEELE of Steel’s Run, Fayette county. Having full faith in the adage that the ‘proof of the pudding is in the eating,’ in a true philosophic spirit we consigned them to the soft attentions of the cook—by her they were transferred to the table—we cannot follow them farther, but will add that we relished their flavor, possessing the richness of the sweet potatoe and the juiciness of the ‘Cushaw’—a favorite species of pumpkin in these parts. We are not aware that the cultivation of this vegetable has been tried in this latitude: If the sample we have had is a fair one, it is well worthy the attention of our gardeners.—Ky. Far.

WOODFORD COUNTY, Oct. 16th, 1840.

MR. BROWN: Dear Sir—The corn I send you was selected from a field which had been in cultivation for upwards of forty years, without any regard to any regular rotation of crops, oftener in corn, than any thing else, which for the last ten years had not produced more than from 5 to 7 barrels per acre; it was never rested, never in grass or clover, until the last three years previous to the present crop, which is estimated at the least calculation, at twenty barrels of corn per acre. And never a better crop of pumpkins. One of a very large size I thought of sending with the corn, but not having the ready means of conveyance I can only give you the measurement, which from stem to stern is 2 feet 8½ inches, with a circumference of 4 feet one inch.

I have seen larger pumpkins and a greater crop of corn produced on fresh land; but when we take into consideration, the deteriorated soil, so soon and so easily renovated by clover, as to treble the products, the conclusion then is, that there is no other soil under the sun like the soil of Kentucky; and that it is in the power of every farmer to make his deteriorated soil treble its products, being at the same time, when undergoing these changes, a source of profit.

The corn is a very superior kind, being very productive, with solid heavy grains, 2-3ds of an inch in length, with from 24 to 32 rows, and from 8 to 15 hundred

grains on the cob, when grown in rich soil. I obtained two ears from Mr. Mills, being part of a sample which he exhibited at the Franklin fair, ten years ago, receiving the premium awarded for the best ten acres of corn.

So well am I satisfied of its superiority, that I intend my next crop to be all of this kind.

It is no humbuggery, never selling for more than any other corn, and too obscure to afford a name, unless we adopt the christening of a learned school master, who asked “what was the corn called?” when told, it had no name, he took up an ear and complacently said, “*Multum Magnum, Bonum, Frumentum Indicum.*”

The corn grew on Mrs. M. Price’s land adjoining me, but improved and cultivated by Mr. James W. Parish.

BIRD SMITH.

EXPERIMENTAL CROP OF CORN.

BOURBON COUNTY NEAR CENTREVILLE, }

October 5, 1840. }

DEAR SIR:—You will be pleased no doubt to learn the result of an experiment made by me in the cultivation of Corn. The certificate below, will shew the quantity of ground cultivated and the amount of product, and it remains only to describe the character of the soil, and seed, and the mode of cultivation.

The soil was good, but not new. It had been in meadow for many years previous to the last seven. The five first of last seven, it was in hemp; the last but one it was in rye, and the last in seed hemp.

The seed was of a variety well known in this neighborhood, particularly among distillers, who speak of it as yielding more spirits than any other kind. It is yellow, and has a medium ear in size, a firm deep grain, very small red cob, shells easily, and in shelling yields abundantly. For several years past I have been improving it, by a careful selection of seed, and the result has been an increase in the number and size of the ears. It matures about two weeks earlier than other corn commonly does.

In its cultivation I was governed by the principles, that the roots were not to be broken; that a good bed was to be given the roots to occupy; that light and heat should get to them equally, and that the whole power of the soil should be brought into action without being burdened. I first, as soon as it could be done after the frost was out of the soil, gave it a deep ploughing with a Cary plough. In April, just before planting, I spread over the whole surface a thin coat of fresh stable manure in its unfertilized state; then cross ploughed with the same plough; then harrowed; then laid off rows two feet apart with a shovel plough; dropped the seed in the bottom of these rows, as near one foot apart as I could; covered with hoes, and in so doing made the surface level, every clod being crushed with the eye of the hoe, and I then pressed the whole down tight with a roller. When the Corn was about one foot high, I had the weeds cut with a sharp hoe by scraping, great care was taken not to break the surface nor to hill the Corn. It had but one hoeing of this sort, and the laborer was about one day in doing it.

The manure though green from the stable, as the season was wet, was of much service, which I suppose would not have been the case, had the season been dry.

In my opinion the experiment proves unequivocally that in a wet or rainy season, such as the past has been, a crop of Corn may be trebled, and that with a great reduction of labor. What could be done such a year as was that of 1839, remains to be tested.

Very respectfully, &c.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS.

BOURBON COUNTY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1840.

We do certify, That we have this day accurately measured the quantity of Corn grown by GEO. W. WILLIAMS, as an experiment in the mode of cultivation; that we have also accurately measured the land so cultivated by him, and we find the land contains one acre and one-eighth of an acre, and the quantity of Corn is one hundred and seventy-eight bushels, making at the rate of one hundred and fifty-eight bushels and two-ninths of a bushel to the acre.

WILL. P. HUME,
GEO. MOORE,
JOSEPH H. CLAY,
R. P. RANKINS.

Great Crop of Oats.—A correspondent of the Yankee Farmer states that LATHAM HULL, Esq. of South Swanton, Conn. harvested 341 bushels of oats from 3½ acres of land in 1839, being nearly 81½ bushels to the acre.

DUTCH DAIRIES.

A writer in the *Journal of the English Agricultural Society*, in an article entitled "Rural Economy of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg," gives an instructive account of the dairies of the Hollanders and their mode of making butter, from which we extract the following:

"The pride and the boast of the Holsteiner is his dairy; and the fame of Holstein butter, which, if we except that made in Holland Proper (or Delfland,) may well claim to be the best in the world, not only justifies his preference, but may render a sketch of those peculiarities of management, by which the Holstein dairy system is more especially distinguished, neither uninteresting nor useless to the English farmer. These may be chiefly classed under four heads, viz: the buildings and utensils; the time of making, and number of hands employed; the management of the milk; and the mode of working, salting, and packing the butter.

The buildings indispensable to a large dairy (which varies from 100 to 400 cows) are, a milk cellar, a butter cellar, a churning house, (and closely adjoining the horse-mill, by which the operation of churning is invariably effected,) a cheese room, and a kitchen, in which not only the various utensils are washed, but the food cooked for all the persons immediately engaged in the dairy-work; to which must commonly be added their sleeping and eating apartments, as, on large estates, the whole of the establishment is usually kept apart from the mansion house. The size and site of the milk cellar are esteemed matters of first rate importance: it ought to front the north; be shaded from the southern sun by rows of trees—elder being especially selected for this purpose, and indeed placed if possible near the windows, on account of their influence of keeping off the insect tribes; and a thatched projecting roof is preferred, affording greater protection from the heat: while, in choosing the site, peculiar care is taken to place the dairy beyond the reach of every thing calculated to generate bad odors, or in any way taint the atmosphere. The size of the milk cellar must necessarily be regulated by the number of cows; but it should always be calculated to contain the produce of four milkings; and as the milk dishes usually occupy a space of two feet square, the produce of 100 cows, giving on an average 8 quarts per day, (a large average for the cows of this country throughout the year,) would fill 50 milk dishes at each milking, and would require a ground surface of 500 square feet, as the milk dishes are invariably placed on the floor, the amount of each milking a little apart; and there must unavoidably be spaces left, to enable the dairy maids to go through their various operations of skimming, sieving, and removing cream, &c. The floor, though sometimes flagged, is more generally of brick, neatly fitted, so that no water may lodge in the joints; and always gently inclined, with a grated opening at the lower end, to facilitate the mopping and washing of the floor, which is never omitted to be done twice a day, notwithstanding that every avoidable impurity is carefully guarded against, and every drop which may fall at the time of the milk being strained, is instantly wiped up. A great improvement has been recently made in some newly arranged dairies, by dividing the floor into compartments with brick ledges, from 3 to 4 inches high, between which the milk dishes stand; and the compartments (the lower extremity of which is fitted with a small sluice) being filled, by means of a pump, with cold water twice a day, the milk is preserved so cool as to prevent all approach to acidity for several hours longer than when placed on a dry floor: thus affording even during the summer solstice, sufficient time for a complete separation of the milk and cream, without which the full proportion of butter cannot be obtained. For effectuating the same desirable result, ice is frequently resorted to in sultry weather, either by dropping a piece of pure ice in each milk-pan, or by placing a pailful in the dairy, which, by giving off its cold, sensibly lowers the atmospheric temperature.

It is considered necessary that the milk cellar should be sunk from 3 to 4 feet in the ground; be from 16 to 18 feet high (the best have an arched roof, as being more conducive to coolness than boards;) and be furnished with two rows of windows (and, if possible, on three sides, north, east and west,) to secure a thorough air. The lower range consists of wooden trellis work, provided inside with gauze frames to exclude insects, and outside with hanging shutters, which can be lowered and elevated at pleasure. The upper range is furnished with glass sashes when light only is requisite, which are exchanged for gauze frames, when more coolness is desired.

The butter cellar also, must be light, airy and cool; being likewise sunk in the ground, and the same precautions adopted as in the milk cellar, to secure an abundant current of pure air. In it the butter, when carried from the churning house, is worked, salted, and packed; and the filled butter casks ranged on clean boards, somewhat elevated above the floor, to admit a free passage of air, are weekly turned and wiped.

Next in order comes the churning house, which differs in no respect from similar arrangements in England, except that, of late years, the perpendicular movement of the churn staff has been exchanged for the rotatory, which is found to churn in a shorter time, and with less risk of producing, even in hot weather, what is called oiling.

The cheese room is never admitted near either milk or butter cellar, and is, in newly arranged dairies, placed as far as may be from them. In fact, as cleanliness forms the great object of the Holstein dairy system, the closest attention is paid to guard against every impurity, and to remove every thing from the vicinity of the dairy which could, by possibility, exercise a sinister influence on the very susceptible substances of milk and butter; which suffer, to a degree those unaccustomed to observe it would little suspect, from a tainted atmosphere. As the preparation of cheese is better understood in England than here, I will only mention that three sorts are made—sweet milk, skimmed milk, and occasionally what is termed cream cheese; and shall now proceed to describe the management of the milk, first enumerating the number of persons required. These consist, in large dairies, of a meyer or overseer, a cooper, one or two cow herds (as may be requisite) one or more swine herds, an upper dairy woman, and dairy maids in the proportion of one to every eighteen cows. The overseer's duty involves a general charge of the cattle, whether in health or sickness, with a competent knowledge of their diseases and the remedies; he is responsible for the swine being properly cared for; that the calves, whether fattening or rearing for stock, are regularly and suitably fed; that the cow herd does his duty; that the hours of milking are punctually adhered to; and that every thing and every person is in proper place and keeping. He must further pay strict attention that the cows are milked thoroughly out, on which so very much depends; as not only the cow which is allowed to retain any portion of milk diminishes her produce by so much from day to day, but the last, being by far the richest part, a loss of butter is incurred, much more than proportionate to the quantity of milk, by this culpable negligence or laziness. According to the observations of an accurate examiner, Dr. Schubler, the first drawn milk contains only 5, the second 8, and the fifth 17 per cent. of cream! If the number of cows be not above a hundred, the overseer can also undertake the cooper work; which, when wooden milk dishes are used, in addition to the cream barrels, milking pails, and butter casks required in the course of a year, is a consideration both of time and expense. But in large dairies, a cooper is kept in addition, who, however, must likewise milk a certain number of cows, assist in carrying the milk, feeding the cows when housed, or any other dairy work which a man is capable of. The wages of these two persons vary according to the extent of the dairy, but may be averaged the first at 60, and the second at 40 dollars per annum.

The dairy maids, besides milking, cleaning the vessels, &c., work in the garden in summer, spin in winter, and wash, bake, brew and cook for their own establishment, under the superintendence of the upper dairy woman, who is by far the most important personage in it, as on her skill, attention, and diligence depend, in great measure, both the quantity and quality, and, by consequence, the profit of the produce. She must not only thoroughly understand, but accurately observe, the moment when the milk should be creamed; the degree of acidity it must attain in the cream barrels: its temperature, whether requiring the addition of warm or cold water to the churn, as well as the all-important operations of kneading, beating, salting and packing the butter. She must not only be punctiliously clean herself in person and work, but keep a strict eye over the cleanliness and order of her subordinate maidens. In very large dairies the upper woman has full employment, without milking, and needs the assistance always of one, and sometimes of two, of the more experienced dairy maids, in butter and cheese making; but in smaller establishments she milks a certain number, generally ten cows, while each of her subordinates have eighteen; her wages are usually 55 to 60,

that of her chief assistants 22, and that of the others 18 dollars per annum.

During summer the dairy people must rise at three, and even two in the morning, if the weather be very hot; for which they are indemnified by two hours' sleep, from 1 to 3 in the afternoon. At 4 they commence milking, which takes place in the field, and generally occupies two hours. At the beginning of the season each girl marks her own cows by tying a particular colored ribbon round their tails, and in some places they adopt the precaution of the milkers carrying a string on which they cast a knot as each cow is successively milked, thus securing against one being forgotten. As the fields are large, and often at a great distance, the transport of the milk is facilitated by the very simple contrivance of a long, low, four-wheeled, one-horse wagon, in the side bars of which strong iron hooks are inserted, at such distances that the milk pails, containing from 30 to 40 quarts each, may swing free from each other, and these, though filled nearly to the brim, are prevented spilling, notwithstanding many a rude jolt over the rough, and often deeply rutted road, by merely having thin pieces of wood, about the size of a dinner plate, floating on the surface; a practice, indeed, universal in these countries, when pails with any liquid are carried even in the hand. The milk when brought to the dairy is immediately strained through a hair sieve into the vessels, whether of wood, earthen ware, copper tinned, zinc, cast iron, (lined with a china-like composition) or glass, placed in rows on the floor. All these different kinds of utensils have been tried with various success, in the hope of discovering how, in hot weather, more especially when a thunder storm is gathering, the milk can be guarded against a too early acidity; for, as it is a fixed and invariable rule that the cream must be removed from the milk before the latter get at all sour, and an equally established fact, that all the oily particles cannot be obtained in a shorter period than 36 hours, vessels in which, during sultry, and especially damp weather, the milk could be kept the due time, are a great desideratum. As yet, however, there reigns much diversity of opinion on the subject, and shallow wooden vessels, as nearly as possible equally wide at top and bottom, containing when full about 8 quarts, but in which during summer seldom more than 6 quarts are poured, are in most general use. The tinned copper milk pans are very costly, and must be carefully watched lest they should require retinning. The zinc are as yet little known, and the assertion of their effect in better severing the cream from the milk, not sufficiently proved. The cast iron, lined with enamel, though assuredly durable and very clean, seem too expensive; and the glass have many opponents on account of their brittleness, and the vague notions respecting glass and electricity inducing the idea, that if the electric fluid get into the milk it cannot get out again! whereas, as it is ascertained that it always attaches itself to a conductor, and, in the absence of any thing more attractive, runs along the surface, it is more likely that the milk should be protected in glass, which is a non-conductor, than in any other substance. In my dairy which contains upwards of 180 cows, the glass vessels have been used for four years; and I give them a decided preference over all others. Their form is good, being 16 inches broad at the top and 12 at the bottom: the glass is dark bottle-green, transparent, and perfectly smooth, about one-eighth of an inch thick, and provided with a rounded rim at the upper edge, which makes it easy to retain a safe hold of them even when full. They contain 8 quarts, but never receive more than 6. They cost 8d. a piece, and their durability may be esteemed by the fact, that to encourage carefulness, each dairy maid is allowed one dollar per annum extra, as *pan money*, being bound at the same time to pay 10d. for each one she breaks, yet hitherto no girl has broken to the extent of her dollar. It is self-evident that acidity cannot be communicated to glass, and the ease and rapidity with which they are cleaned, requiring merely to be first washed with lukewarm water, then rinsed in cold water and placed in a rack to dry, effect such a saving in fuel and labor (diminishing the number of our dairy maids by at least 2,) that the less quantity of butter obtained, supposing (which I by no means concede) that the milk, during a few weeks in summer, does sour sooner, and consequently throws up less cream in glass than in wood, is more than compensated by the lessened expense of the establishment, not to mention the great advantages of attaining the indispensable cleanliness and purity of the vessels, with more certainty, because at a less expenditure of time and trou-

ble. Although it is an ascertained and undeniable fact, that the quantity of butter depends much on the nature of the pasture, the locality of the dairy, the universally prevailing cleanliness of the whole management, and very essentially on the purity of the water employed, still I ascribe much of the reputation which our butter has of late years enjoyed (and which is verified by our obtaining at all seasons one penny per pound above the market price in our neighborhood) to the beneficial introduction of glass milk dishes.

It has already been stated as a rule, that the cream must be removed from the milk before any acidity is perceptible, if butter of first rate quality is looked for; and it has been found by experience that a cellar temperature of from 60° to 62° Fahrenheit, is the most favorable; a complete disservice of the cream then taking place in 36 hours: whereas a greater degree of warmth, though it quicken the separation, still more hastens the souring process, which operates injuriously not only on the quality but the quantity of butter. In a cold temperature, the separation is effected much more slowly, so that 48 or even 60 hours may be required; this, however, is the longest period that may be accorded without incurring the risk of imparting a rank, unpleasant flavor to the butter, which even if not perceptible on its being first churned, manifests itself very shortly afterwards.

The commencement of acidity in milk is indicated by a very slight wrinkling of the cream, and a scarcely perceptible acid taste. So soon as these signs appear, the work of skimming must begin, even though the milk have only stood 24 hours; and the cream is poured through a hair sieve (which is kept for this purpose, and must never be used to strain up the new milk with) into large barrels, containing about 240 quarts each (usually sufficient for one churning,) in which it remains till the necessary sourness is attained, which in summer follows in 24, in winter seldom under 36 or 48 hours; unless when the small quantity of milk admits of its being partly strained at once into the cream barrel, and the remainder added without skimming from the milk pans when cool. This method, undoubtedly, gives at all seasons the greatest return of butter, but as is generally believed, not of so rich a quality as that produced from cream alone; and, moreover, in a large dairy, during the time the cows are in full milk, would occasion much additional trouble, an almost ceaseless churning, and a total prevention of cheese making. The cream having attained its requisite acidity, during the advance to which it must be frequently stirred with a small churn staff to prevent its coagulating, technically called becoming cheesy, the next object of the dairy woman's skill is, the degree of warmth or coolness which must be imparted in order to secure good butter. In warm weather the churn is rinsed with the coldest procurable water, in which a piece of pure ice is often thrown, and sometimes, though more rarely, cold spring water is added to the cream about to be churned, which operation is then always performed either very early in the morning or late in the evening. In cold weather, on the contrary, warm water is applied, both to rinsing the churn and to the cream itself. The churning being completed, the butter is taken off by means of a large wooden ladle, and carried in a tub directly to the butter cellar, where, in a large trough, hollowed out of the trunk of a beech or oak, very smoothly polished off inside, and provided with a plug hole at the lower extremity, (beneath which a small tub is placed to receive the expressed milk,) the butter is slightly worked, and salted with the purest salt, then moulded with the wooden ladle into a mass at the upper end of the trough, and left for some hours to soak and drain. In the evening it is thoroughly kneaded and beat, or rather slapped, the dairy maid repeatedly lifting a piece of from 3 to 4 pounds, and slapping it with force against the trough, so as to beat out all the milky particles; and thus, lump after lump being freed from extraneous matter, the whole mass is spread out, receives its full proportion of salt (in all about 1 lb. 8 oz. per pound,) which is worked with the utmost care equally through it, and again moulded into one compact mass. The butter in Holstein is seldom if ever washed, as water is believed not only to rob it of its richness and flavor, but as being itself susceptible of putrefaction, to be equally inimical as milk, to its preservation. When a sufficient quantity is ready to fill a cask, the several churnings are once more kneaded through, a very little fresh salt added and packed into the barrel, which is made of red beech wood, water tight, and previously carefully washed and rubbed inside with salt. Much attention is paid that no interstice

shall remain either between the layers of butter or the sides of the cask. A cask is never begun to be filled until it can be completed, as thus alone the butter can be exactly of the same flavor and color, which is probably one reason why small dairies, under whatever management, never produce such good butter as large ones, as the small churnings must remain long exposed to the air, until the requisite quantity is in readiness.

The qualities of first rate butter are considered to be, 1st, a fine, even, yellow color, neither pale nor orange tinted; 2d, a close, waxy texture, in which extremely minute and perfectly transparent beads of brine are perceptible; but if these drops be either large or in the slightest degree tinged with milk color, it indicates an imperfect working of the butter; while an entirely dry, tallowy appearance, is equally disapproved; 3d, a fresh fragrant perfume, and a sweet kernelly taste; 4th, good butter will, above all, be distinguished by keeping for a considerable time, without acquiring an old or rancid flavor.

The quantity of food which can be afforded to the cows during winter, is ascertained at the beginning of the season, when the harvest returns are known; and in plentiful years the calculation is, that each cow should be allowed 3 sacks of grain, (generally oats of 140 lbs. each sack,) 3900 lbs. of straw, including bedding, and 1800 lbs. of good hay; whilst for every hundred pounds of hay less, she must receive 25 lbs. of grain more, or vice versa.

As during the winter months, when the cows are confined to dry food, the butter loses its fine yellow color, the defect is sought to be remedied by an admixture of coloring matter; and indeed a high color in butter so much regulates its price in some markets (as in Spain and Portugal,) that the export merchant insists on the desirable shade being imparted when it ceases to be natural. The best ingredients for this purpose are found to be, a mixture of annotta and turmeric, in the proportion of 5 oz. of the latter to 1 lb. of the former.

The average quantity of milk obtained here from good stock, may be estimated at from 2000 to 3000 quarts per annum, according to the food and care bestowed on them; the produce of which has been calculated in the following ratio; every 100 lbs. of milk will give 3½ lbs. of butter, 6 lbs. fresh cheese, 14 lbs. butter-milk (exclusive of the water added before and after churning,) and 76½ lbs. of whey; and, though the qualities of individual cows, the nature of their pasture or other food, and the atmospheric changes, occasion an almost endless variety of result, still it may be considered as a fair average that 15 quarts of milk are required for a pound of butter; for although from some cows a pound may be obtained from 12 quarts, yet others and even the same cows, at different seasons and with different food, (such as beets or raw potatoes,) will not produce a pound of butter from less than 17 or 18 quarts. On the whole, it is esteemed a fair return in these duchies when the average produce of the dairy amounts to 100 lbs. of butter and 150 lbs. of cheese per cow. When calves are fattened for the market, so much butter and cheese cannot be expected—from the generally received opinion that fine veal (and the veal of these countries is very fine,) can only be secured by feeding with milk fresh from the cow; they are usually fed for 10 or 12 weeks, and attain the weight of from 120 to 150 lbs. when slaughtered.

DISEASES OF STOCK.—As it is now the season when horses and cattle suffer most from the maladies, for which the following prescriptions are intended, we hope they may prove useful. They were politely furnished us by Mr. Jas. Royal, who has used them with almost invariable success, in this neighborhood. Mr. Royal is known here as a gentleman, who with little pretension, possesses much practical skill in the veterinary art.

CURE FOR BOTS.—As the season is now approaching when Bots commence to attack Horses, I send you the following cure, that I have used successfully for 15 years. Take of cavendish tobacco, two oz., take it to pieces put it in two quarts of water, boil them, take of this amber one quart, (cool) and add two table spoonfuls of spirits of turpentine. Drench with this, then rub turpentine in the hollow of the breast, where the gullet joins the maw, for twenty minutes, and you will cure.

If in drenching, you lose much you have a pint of amber left, and you may add one spoonful of turpentine, and give till you think you have given a quart. If it is bots you will cure.

CURE FOR CATTLE WHEN ILL FROM EATING CORN STALKS CHEWED AND SPIT OUT BY HOGS.—Take of Gum Turpentine one pound, warm it and drench with it. This forms around the splintered stalks and enables the food to pass them off, and also heals the inflammation in the maw.—*Kentucky Farmer.*

The Pee Dee Agricultural Society held its semiannual meeting on Friday of last week. The attendance of members was good but there was few competitors for premiums. If planters wish to give interest and spirit to the meetings they must take pains to prepare for the exhibitions. Of hogs only three were exhibited; but these were worth exhibiting and would have been admired even in Albany. They were a Berkshire boar by Maj W. T. Ellerbe, and a sow of the same breed, by Col. D. S. Harrell, with a shoat from her first litter of pigs by her side. Being without competition they of course took the premiums.

Col. Marshall took the premium for the best milch cow; but without competition.—He also took the premium last fall, and in both instances with cows from the North apparently of the Devonshire stock. Had some of his last year's competitors brought forward the same cows again, they might perhaps now have been more successful; that is, unless, their cows were starved or frozen to death last winter.

The Secretary, we suppose, will in due time, furnish us with an official report of proceedings. We shall not further anticipate.

After the exhibition of stock, a lot of cattle sent down from York district were offered for sale, and brought what we considered good prices. Among them were three milch cows with an Ayreshire cross from an importation, several years since, by the late Gen. David. These brought \$1, 37 and 60 dollars without their calves. The one which brought \$60 was 13 years old; but she was a beautiful cow and an extraordinary milker. It was our fortune to procure the most deeply crossed with the Ayreshire. The first milk we had drawn from her when skimmed, after standing 18 hours, resembled in appearance and taste, more a mixture of fresh milk and cream than skimmed milk. We have a half Durham, a good milker; but her yield is mere milk and water compared with that of the Ayreshire. If Ayreshires generally are like this, we advise the lovers of rich milk to supply themselves from that stock.

Four half Durham calves, of the same stock, aged from 6 to 9 or 10 months, were sold at prices from \$30 to \$70! One of them, a heifer calf, 6 or 6 months old, brought \$50. They were splendid calves, for their age. Two steers three years old, unbroken, brought \$81.

After this sale a beautiful bull, with a deep cross of the Devonshire, was sold by Cols Marshall and Dubose, to close a partnership in him and was bought by one of the partners at \$50. The best bargain of the day.—*Chester (S.C.) Gaz.*

LEAVES OF TREES FOR CATTLE.—A remarkable feature in the agriculture of France, and in most warm countries, is the use of leaves of trees as food for cattle. Not only are mulberry, olive, poplar, vine, and other leaves gathered in autumn, when they begin to change green in July, dried in the sun or in the shade of trees in woods, fagoted and shocked for winter use. During that season they are given to sheep and cattle like hay, and sometimes boiled with grain or bran for cows. The astringency of some leaves, as the oak, is esteemed medicinal, especially for sheep.

WISCONSIN TOBACCO.—The resources of the West are continually developing; new articles of commerce and domestic use, are constantly adding to the wealth and means of the country. We are informed that a number of inhabitants on Rock river, whose granaries have been filled to overflowing for the last two years, have resolved to direct their attention to other means of obtaining profits from the produce of soil. Accordingly, the experiment of raising tobacco has been tried the past summer, and has been found to succeed beyond expectation. The growth of the plants was astonishingly rapid, and they were brought to perfect maturity, and completely ripened, about the middle of August last. Many of the leaves measured three feet in length, and twenty inches in width.—*Southport Telegraph.*

At London, Oct. 19, U. S. Bank shares 114; do. debentures 96; Alabama sterl. bonds 76½; Ky. st. 83; Louisiana do. 84; Maryland sterl. do. 80½; Tenn. do. 83; Virg. do. 88.

[Our own visible faculties having been brought into requisition to a considerable extent in the perusal of the annexed well told tale, we need make no apology for travelling a little out of the track in inflicting it upon our readers, if they enjoy it half as much as we have done.]

A VENTRILOQUEST TREATING HIS FRIENDS TO A SERENADE OF CATS.

There happened to be only four bed-rooms in the house; the best of course was occupied by Miss Madonna, the second by Plumpsee, the third by Mr. Beagle, and the fourth by the servant; but that in which Mr. Beagle slept was a double-bedded room, and Valentine had, therefore, to make his selection between the spare bed and the sofa. Of course the former was preferred, and as the preference seemed highly satisfactory to Mr. Beagle himself, they passed the remainder of the evening very pleasantly together, and in due time retired.

Valentine, on having his bed pointed out to him, darted between the sheets in the space of a minute, for as Mr. Jonas Beagle facetiously observed, he had but to shake himself, and every thing came off; when, as he did not by any means feel drowsy at the time, he fancied that he might as well amuse his companion for an hour or so as not. He therefore turned the thing seriously over in his mind, while Mr. Beagle was quietly undressing, being anxious for that gentleman to extinguish the light, before he commenced operations.

"Now for a beautiful night's rest," observed Mr. Jonas Beagle to himself, as he put out the light with a tranquil mind, and turned in with a great degree of comfort.

"Mew?—mew!" cried Valentine softly, throwing his voice under the bed of Mr. Beagle.

"Hish?—confound that cat!" cried Mr. Beagle. "We must have you out at all events, my lady." And Mr. Beagle at once slipped out of bed, and having opened the door, cried "hish!" again, emphatically, and threw his breeches towards the spot as an additional inducement for the cat to "stand not on the order of her going," when Mr. Valentine repeated the cry and made it appear to proceed from the stairs. Mr. Beagle thanked Heaven she was gone, closed the door and very carefully groped his way again into bed.

"Mew!—mew!—mew!" cried Valentine, just as Mr. Beagle had again comfortably composed himself.

"What? are you still here, madam?" enquired that gentleman in a highly sarcastic tone. "I tho't you had been turned out madam. Do you hear this witch of a cat?" he continued addressing Valentine with the view of conferring upon him the honorable office of Tyler for the time being; but Valentine replied with a deep heavy snore, and began to mew again with additional emphasis.

"Well, I don't have a treat every day, it is true; but if this isn't one, why I'm out in my reckoning, that's all!" observed Mr. Jonas Beagle, slipping again out of bed. "I don't much like to handle you, my lady, but if I did I'd of course give you physic!" and he "hissed!" again with consummate violence, and continued to "hish!" until Valentine scratched the bedpost sharply, a feat which inspired Mr. Beagle with the conviction of its being the disturber of his peace in the act of decamping, then he threw the pillow very energetically towards the door, which he closed, and then returned to his bed in triumph. The moment, however, he had comfortably tucked himself up again, he missed the pillow he had converted into an instrument of vengeance, and as that was an article without which he could not even hope to go to sleep, he had of course to turn out again and fetch it.

"How many more times, I wonder," he observed to himself, "shall I have to get out of this blessed bed to-night? Exercise is certainly a comfort, and very conducive to health; but such exercise as this—why, where have you got?" he added, addressing the pillow, which, for all the sweeping actions of his feet, he was for some time unable to find—"Oh, here you are, sir, are you?" and he picked up the object of his search and gave it several severe blows, when, having reinstated himself between the sheets, he exclaimed in a subdued tone, "well let's try again!"

Now Mr. Jonas Beagle was a man who prided himself especially upon the evenness of his temper. His boast was that nothing could put him in a passion.

He did, however, feel, when he violently smote the pillow, that the little ebullition partook somewhat of the nature of passion; and just commenced reproaching himself for having indulged in that little ebullition, when Valentine cried, "mewow!—pit!—mewow!"

"Hullo?" exclaimed Mr. Jonas Beagle, "here again?"

"Mew?" cried Valentine in somewhat higher key.

"What another come to contribute to the harmony of the evening?"

"Meyow!—meyow!" cried Valentine in a key still higher.

"Well, how many more of you?" inquired Mr. Beagle. "You will be able to get up a second concert by and bye;" and Valentine began to spit and swear with great felicity.

"Swear away, you beauties!" cried Mr. Jonas Beagle, as he listened to this volley of feline oaths; "I only wish I was not so much afraid of you for your sakes. At it again? Well, this is a blessing.—Don't you hear these cats? he cried, anxious not to have all the fun himself; but Valentine recommenced snoring very loudly. "Well, this is particularly pleasant," he continued, as he sat up in bed. "Don't you hear? What a comfort it is to be able to sleep soundly!" which remarkable observation was doubtless provoked by the no less remarkable fact that the spitting and swearing became more and more desperate. "What's to be done? my breeches are right in the midst of them all. I can't get out now; they'd tear the very flesh off my legs; and that fellow there sleeps like a top. Hullo! Do you mean to say you don't hear these cats, how they're going it?" Valentine certainly meant to say no such thing, for the whole of the time that he was not engaged in meowing and spitting, he was diligently occupied in snoring, which had a very good effect, and served to fill up the intervals exceedingly well.

At length the patience of Mr. Jonas Beagle began to evaporate: for the hostile animals continued to battle apparently with great desperation. He therefore threw a pillow with great violence into the bed of his companion, and shouted so loudly, that Valentine, feeling that it would be perfect nonsense for him to pretend to be asleep any longer, began to yawn very naturally, and then cry out "Who's there?"

"Tis I!" shouted Mr. Jonas Beagle. "Don't you hear these witches of cats?"

"Hish!" cried Valentine, "Why, there are two of them!"

"Two!" said Mr. Beagle, "more likely two and twenty! I've turned out a dozen myself. There's a swarm, a whole colony of them here, and I know no more about striking a light than a fool."

"Oh never mind," said Valentine, "let's go to sleep, they'll be quiet bye and bye."

"It's all very fine to say, let's go to sleep, but who's to do it?" cried Beagle, emphatically. "Blast the cats! I wish there wasn't a cat under heaven. I do with all my soul! They're such spiteful vermin too, when they happen to be put out, and there's one of them in a passion, I know from her spitting, confound her! I wish from the bottom of my heart it was the very last spit she had in her."

While Mr. Jonas Beagle was indulging in some highly appropriate observations, Valentine was laboring with great energy in the production of the various bitter cries which are characteristic of the refined race; and for a man who possessed but a slight knowledge of the grammatical construction of the language of that race, it must in justice be said, that he developed a degree of that fluency, which did him great credit. He purred, mewed, and cried, and swore and spit, until the perspiration oozed from every pore, and made the sheets as wet as if they had been dampened for the mangle.

"What on earth are we to do," enquired Plumpsee, "I myself have a horror of cats."

"The same to me, and mony on 'em!" observed Mr. Beagle, "let's wake that young fellow, perhaps he don't mind them."

"Hullo!" cried Plumpsee.

"Hullo!" shouted Beagle; but as neither could make any impression upon Valentine, and as both were afraid to get out off the bed, to shake him, they proceeded to roll up the blankets and sheets into balls and to pelt him with infinite zeal.

"Who's there? What's the matter?" cried Valentine, at length, in the coolest tone imaginable, although his exertions made him sweat like a tinker.

"For Heaven's sake, my dear young friend," said Mr. Plumpsee, "do assist us in turning these cats out."

"Cats! Where are they?" "Hish?" cried Valentine.

"Oh, that's of no use whatever, I have tried the hishing business myself. All the hishing in the world won't do.

They must be beaten out; you're not afraid of them are you?"

"Afraid of them: afraid of a few cats?" exclaimed Valentine with the assumption of some considerable magnanimity, "where are they?"

"Under my bed," replied Beagle. "There's a brave fellow. Break their blessed necks!" and Valentine leaping out of bed, and after striking at the imaginary animals very furiously with the bolster, he hissed with violence and scratched across the grain of the boards in humble imitation of those domestic creatures scampering out of a room, when he rushed to the door and proceeded to make a very forlorn mewling die gradually away at the bottom of the stairs.

"Thank Heaven! they are all gone at last," cried Mr. Beagle, "we shall be able to get a little rest now, I suppose;" and after very minutely surveying every corner in the room in which it was possible for one of them to have lingered, he lighted his candle, bade Plumpsee good night, and begged him to go immediately to Miss Madonna, who had been calling for an explanation very anxiously below.

As soon as Plumpsee had departed, Valentine assisted Beagle to remake his bed: and when they had accomplished this important business with the skill, and dexterity of two thorough-bred chamber-maids, the light was again extinguished, and Mr. Beagle very naturally made up his mind to have a six hours uninterrupted sleep. He had, however, scarcely closed his eyes when the mewling was renewed, and as he had not the smallest disposition to listen to sounds so familiar to his ear, he started up and exclaimed, "I wish I may die if they are out now. Here's one of them left!" added he, addressing Valentine, but Valentine having taken a deep inspiration, answered only by respiring with a prolonged gargling sound.

"He's off again!" continued Beagle. "I never heard of any one sleeping so soundly. Hullo, my good fellow, ho!—Fast as a four-years-old? Won't you be quiet, you witch? Are you determined not to let me have a wink of sleep to-night? She must be in the cupboard; I must have overlooked her; and yet I don't see how I could. Oh! keep the thing up, my dear! Don't let me rest;" and he fumbled about for his box, and having taken a hearty pinch of snuff, began to turn the thing seriously in his mind, and to make a second person of himself, by way of having, under the circumstances, a companion with whom he could advise, and if necessary, remonstrate.

"What is to be done now?" enquired he of the second person thus established. "What's to be the next step, Jonas? It's of no use at all, you know: we can't go to sleep; we may just as well try to get a kick at the moon—nor must we again disturb—Hush, you——; Jonas, Jonas, keep your temper, my boy!—keep your temper.—Don't let a contemptible cat put you out!"—and Mr. Beagle took another pinch of snuff from which he apparently derived a great degree of consolation—"Ah, at it again!" he continued "I wish I had the wringing of your neck off, madam! You want to put me in a passion; but you won't, you can't do it! therefore don't lay that flattering unction to your soul!—Well, Jonas, how are we to act? shall we sit here all night, or take up our bed and walk, Jonas? eh?"

Jonas was so struck with the expediency of the latter course, that he apparently urged its immediate adoption; for Mr. Beagle, in the first place, half dressed himself in bed, and in the next threw the counterpane, a blanket, and a sheet over his shoulder; when, tucking a pillow and a bolster under his arm, he said, "We'll leave you to your own conscience, madam; good night," and left the room with a view of seeking repose upon the sofa.

Valentine was astonished at the coolness of Mr. Beagle throughout the whole transaction; and after reproaching the spirit of mischief that was within him, and striving by way of punishment to disturb his own repose, and succeeding too as well as the monks of old did in inflicting punishment upon themselves—he proceeded to justify himself upon the ground that his object was to learn the true character of men, and being perfectly satisfied with that justification, went soundly and solemnly to sleep.

In the morning, of course, nothing but tales of horror went down. Mr. Plumpsee told his with the air of a man conscious of having been inspired with the spirit of valor; and Miss Madonna told hers with great feeling and effect; but when Beagle began to explain to them how he had been persecuted, they forgot their own and laughed heartily at his, which was certainly, under the circumstances, exceedingly reprehensible, however natural philosophers

may hold it to be, for the risible faculties of men, to be provoked by the little vexations which others endure.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The long contested battle is over, and WM. H. HARRISON and JOHN TYLER have been elected President and Vice President of the U. States for four years from the 4th March, 1841. Returns from the following states, exhibit these results:

FOR GEN. HARRISON.	Elec. V.
Pennsylvania, by 186 maj. (official)	30
New York, by about 11,000 maj.	42
Ohio, by about 25 to 30,000 majority,	21
Maryland, by 4,650 maj.	10
Rhode Island, by 2,005 maj.	4
New Jersey, by 2,360 maj.	8
Maine, by from 500 to 1000 maj.	10
Georgia, supposed by 5000 maj.	11
Kentucky, do. 20,000 do.	15
Indiana, do. 10,000 do.	9
Connecticut, by 6378 maj.	8

FOR MR. VAN BUREN.
New Hampshire, by 6,436 maj. 7

148 Electoral votes are requisite to a choice—Harrison has now 168, and Massachusetts, Vermont and Delaware are conceded to him also—The returns from Michigan show an increased gain for the same party since the last election, when the state was carried by near 2000 majority. Virginia has been very closely contested, and the majority will be small, but it is generally conceded, that it will go for the administration, as also will Missouri—Louisiana and North Carolina are claimed confidently for Harrison, as is Arkansas for V. Buren—and Tennessee, Mississippi and Illinois is debateable ground. Next week we will be enabled to give positive results.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *BRITANNIA*, Captain C. E. Judkins, arrived at Boston on Tuesday at half past 8 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of October 20th, making her passage in 134 days.

The papers received per *Britannia* announce the probability of a pacific arrangement of Eastern affairs. But we should state that this probability is, after all, only an opinion upon which people in general, and merchants in particular, decline acting; and that although the general tone of the press is pacific, the accounts of actual occurrences in the East are very contradictory.

Paris, Thursday evening, 9 o'clock.—Another attempt has been made to assassinate the King of the French. At six o'clock this evening, as the royal carriage was leaving the Tuilleries, returning to Saint Cloud, he was fired at, but neither he nor any person of his suit was wounded. The assassin was instantly seized, and the King, who displayed his accustomed coolness and courage, ordered the postillions not to stop, and continued his route to St. Cloud.

The assassin is a young man, a native of Marseilles, who avows his criminal intention, and manifests much regret at having failed. He declared that he has no accomplices, and that he is not connected with any secret society. When examined as to his motives, he says he wished to rid his country of a tyrant, and that he had no other object than his country's good.

Extract of a letter dated LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19, 1840.

Dear Sir:—There will be no war between France and England; at least that is the strong impression here to-day, owing to Thier's last note.—Money is very scarce, but as the war fever decreases, will grow easy. I think there will be a general rise in prices at the beginning of the year, if there is no disturbance. The harvest is good, and will get in.

Liverpool, 20th October, 1840.—The increased apprehensions of a rupture with France, and the continued adverse state of the Foreign Exchanges, together with unusually stringent measures on the part of the Bank of England for restricting the circulation, have all contributed to check active business in our market since the last steamer sailed, 4th inst. These causes have produced less gloom for a few days past.

The demand for Cotton has been languid, and speculative operations suspended, and during the last fortnight, prices have declined 1-8th per lb. On the 15th instant, we received New York dates to the 1st instant, with more decided accounts of damages to the coming crop; but in the existing state of the Money Market they have produced no favorable action here, except perhaps to have checked a further decline. The sales for the week ending 9th inst. amounted to 24,130 bales, and for that ended 16th inst. they were 17,150 bales. Of the latter 3020 were upland at 56th; 4900 Orleans at 57th; 5210 Alabama and Mobile at 54th 7-8, and 319 Sea Islands at 13th 28th per lb. On Saturday the 18th inst. the

business was estimated at 2000 bales and yesterday about 2500 bales were sold. The import into Liverpool since the 1st January amounts to 1,282,000 bales, against 940,000 to same period last season. The supply from the U. States, is 1,107,000 being an increase of 358,000 bales. The stock in this port is estimated at 400,000 bales against 375,000 last season at same period. The stock of America is about 410,000, or about 40,000 bales more than it was.

The duty on wheat is now 21s. 8d. per quarter, and on Flour 13s. 4d. per bbl; with every prospect of its remaining prohibitory for a long time. The Corn Markets have continued to decline, and Flour duty paid is very dull at 33s. 3th 4s, per bbl. Some small particles have been sold in bond for exportation, at 26s. 2th 3th 7d per bbl., very little having arrived since the duty advanced, and it is quite uncertain what the value may be when the supply increases. Wheat in bond is altogether nominal. The last sales of Turpentine were at 11s. 10d. to 14s. 7d. per cwt., for good quality to very prime. The business in Tobacco has been rather extensive the last fortnight, at steady prices.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—The market has been well supplied during the week with Beef on the hoof, and prices are without material change. On Monday about 600 head were offered at the drove yards, of which 350 to 400 were taken by the butchers and packers in the city at prices ranging from \$2.12 1/2 to \$3.25 per 100 lbs. live weight, or \$4.25 to \$6.50 nett. Much the largest portion of the sales were, however, at \$5.75 for cattle of good quality. A few head only of very inferior were sold at the lowest named prices, and a small number of superior quality at the highest rates. The sales of Live Hogs are at \$6.25 to \$6.50, principally at \$6.25.

Flax Seed.—The article is very dull at \$1 from wagons, and \$1.12 1/2 per bushel from stores.

Clover Seed.—The market is well supplied with prime seed, and the article is dull at \$5.

Lead.—We are advised of a sale of Virginia Pig at 54c. on 6 months.

Provisions.—The only transaction in barrel meats worth naming that has come to our knowledge this week is a sale of 100 barrels Mess Pork at \$16.75; Beef has declined, and we now quote Mess at \$13, No. 1 at \$11; and Prime at \$9, with transactions confined to small parcels. There is very little doing in any description of Bacon, and our quotations are merely nominal except where transactions are named. We quote Baltimore cured Hams at 15c and Shoulders at 9c. Sales of 10,000 lbs. Sides this week at 10c. Western Hams are held at 12 1/2 to 14c as in quality; Shoulders at 8 1/2c, and we are advised of sales of prime Middlings at 10c. No Glades Butter, except a few parcels of store packed, has yet reached the market, and prices are not sufficiently established to enable us to give quotations for the various grades. It is probable that in the course of the ensuing week supplies of choice lots of dairy packed will be received. The market is well supplied with Western Butter in kegs, and we note sales of fresh yellow at 9c. We quote the range of No. 2 at 9 to 11c, and of No. 3 at 7 to 8c. Sales of New No. 1 Lard in barrels at 10 to 10 1/2c. The last sale of No. 1 in kegs was at 12 1/2c. The inspections of the week comprise 309 barrels of Beef; 3 barrels Pork; 502 kegs, 28 stands, and 2 barrels Butter, 93 kegs, 2 stands and 3 barrels Lard.

Rice.—Sales at \$4.42 1/2.

Sugars.—We note sales of New Orleans, by private contract, at \$7.75. The stock in market of this description is 350 hhds.

Tobacco.—Shippers having mostly filled their orders, there is consequently less demand for Maryland. Purchasers will not buy except at reduced rates, and as holders are quite firm there have been few transactions. We continue to quote Maryland as last week—Inferior and common \$4 a \$5.50; middling to good \$5.50 a \$7.50; good \$8 a \$8.50, and fine \$9 a \$13. Ohio is in very moderate demand, and the few sales made are at prices within the range of quotations, viz; inferior and common at \$4 a \$4.50; Middling \$5; good \$5.50 a \$6.50; fine red and wrapper \$8 a 12; and fine yellow at \$7.50 a \$10. The inspections of the week comprise 455 hhds Maryland; 72 hhds. Ohio; and 51 hhds. Virginia—total 578.

Wool.—We note a sale of common washed this week at 32 cents. The stock is reduced and the demand fair without any change in the rates of the different grades.

Flour.—The transactions in Howard street Flour to day have been small and at last week's prices.—Sales of small parcels of good common brands were made from stores both on Saturday and this morning at \$4.94. The receipt price continues at \$4.87 1/2.

We quote City Mills Flour at \$4.87 1/2 a \$5. Susquehanna Flour is scarce, and we quote it at \$4.94 a \$5.

Grain.—We note sales of ordinary to prime red Md. Wheats to-day at 80 a 100 cents, and of prime Md. white Wheats at 104 a 105 cents. Sales of very good Pennsylvania Wheats to-day at 104 cents—we quote at 100 a 104 cents.

Sales of Md. old white Corn at 46 cents, and of old yellow at 51 cents. Sales of several thousand bushels Pennsylvania yellow to-day at 51 cents. We quote Md. new at 40 a 42 cents.

Sales of Pennsylvania Rye to-day at 58 cents; we quote Md. at 55 cents. Sales of Md. Oats at 29 cents.—*Amer.*

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Cotton, sales of about 100 bales Upland at 11c, 4 mos; the stocks have rather increased, and prices may be said to be looking down about 4c per lb. Cleared this week 53 bales. Flour and Meal is steady at about last week's prices; the export demand is moderate; sales of 1200 bbls. Brandywine superfine Flour at \$5.25; 1100 do Pa. Flour at \$5; 200 bbls. Brandywine Corn Meal at \$3; hhds. do held at \$14 1/2 a \$14 1/4; Pa. 131 in hhds. and \$27-8 in bbls. Rye Flour \$3 1-8 per bbl. Sales 1700 bushels Pa. red wheat at \$1.02c afloat, via Tide Water Canal; good Southern, 3000 bushels at 92a97c per bushel. An order for the English market of 8 or 10,000 bushels wheat has given a firmness to it this week, but that being filled, it is thought prices will recede a trifle. Rye is worth about 60c per bushel. Yellow and white corn have declined; early in the week sales were made at 52 and 50c, since when 3000 bushels yellow have sold at 50c, and white at 46c; 2800 bushels Oats at 26c. Clean St. Petersburg Hemp is held at \$255 from store, and Manila at \$155a160 per ton. Lead, sales 1500 pigs Mo. at 54c, 6 mos. and small lots at 57-8c per lb. Molasses market continues quiet; about 600 hhds. prime retailing Trinidad Cuba have been taken at 30c per gal. Tar is more plenty; sales of large bbls at \$2; small do \$1.50. Soft Turpentine, sales of 200 bbls. North County at \$2.31; Wilmington is held at \$2.50. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 30c per gallon. No change in Rosin or Varnish. Cleared this week 469 bbls. Turpentine. The demand for Provisions has fallen off, and prices declined generally for Bacon. Mess Pork \$16-75a17 per bbl. Sales Butter in tubs and kegs at 10a11c per lb. Sales fresh Rice at 4c per lb. Cleared this week 10 tes. Tobacco, there is little or no Kentucky in first hands, and sales from dealers at full prices. Moderate sales of Wool continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic. At market, 780 beef cattle, of which 280 were from South and West; sales at \$51a64; 300 head left over. Cows and Calves, 320 sold at \$23a27, a few extra at \$45. Springers, \$13a16. Dry cows \$9a15. Hogs, a short supply, only 350 at market, sold at \$6a6 1/2. Sheep, 1400 at market, sales dull at \$1.25a2.75; 300 head left over.

New Orleans, Oct. 28.—Sales of Cotton amount to 5800 bales, as publicly reported, and I have learned of secret sales besides at unusual prices, of about 2600 bales, making all together 8400 bales. A few of the largest sales are 2500 bales (this is the secret sale mentioned above,) Mississippi and Louisiana, fully middling fair, at 87-8c, for a northern mill; 100 bales a fancy Mississippi crop, at 12c per lb. 300 Miss. middling at 81-8c; 800 Miss. and Louisiana, fully middling fair, at 87-8c; 411 Miss. middling fair at 84c; 780 Miss. and Louisiana, selected fair, 94c; 800 Miss. and Lou. good middling at 84c, and 400 Miss. very fully fair, at 94c. The Sugar market is very bare and the receipts of new altogether do not exceed 85 hhds. The only sale worthy of notice is 20 hhds. new at auction at 54a6c. New Molasses 25a30c; old 20c—receipts small and demand limited at these prices.

Augusta, Nov. 5.—There has been a good and steady demand for Cotton in this market during the past week, and if any thing, prices have been in favor of the seller. The receipts continue remarkably light for the season of the year, but as the elections are now over, we are in hopes that the article will come to market more freely. The sales are still confined principally to the street, but as a little has been sold from warehouses, we will give those sales as a fair criterion of the market, they were as follows: 2 at 7, 38 at 8, 16 at 8 1/2, 8 at 8 1/2-10, 10 at 8 1/2-8, 92 at 8 1/2, 149 at 8 1/2, and 19 bales at 9c. We quote 8a8 1/2c, with the remark that choice in square bales will bring 9 cents.

At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle Market, on Monday, there were 3550 beef cattle, 1000 sters, 8400 sheep and 800 swine. A large number of beef cattle and a still larger number of sheep unsold. Prices have declined—first quality 5.25a5.50; second quality 4.75a5; third quality 3.50a4.50. Barrelling Cattle—Mess \$4.25, No. 1 \$4, No. 2 \$3.

New York, Nov. 7.—Cotton is steady in price, with a little more demand—Upland at 8a9 1/2c; Mobile 8a10 1-8; New Orleans 9a10 1/4. Molasses continues very inactive.—Some good Porto Rico sold at 30a32c, 4 mos. Sales North County Turpentine at \$2.50. No variation in Beef, Pork or Lard. Rice has sold at \$3.81 1/4, for old, and \$4 for new. Sugars remain the same as before; N. Orleans 74, 4 mos. Kentucky Tobacco is firm. Flour remains plenty at \$7 for Genesee. Wheat is selling freely at \$1.03. Sales North River new Corn at 55a56c measure. Old Corn at 57a58c weight. Rye 62a63c. Barley 69a61c sales.

Georgetown, Nov. 6.—The receipts of Flour have been larger than for some time, as the Canal is now in order to town. Price pretty uniform at \$4.87 1/2. Some ask \$4.94, but no sales at that.

Charleston, Nov. 7.—The sales of Cotton for the week are 5156 bales, at 7a9 1/2c. Sales of Rice at \$31a33-8. Flour, 550 bbls. Baltimore sold at from \$54 to \$6 per bbl. Hams 8 a 13; Shoulders 6a8; and sides 8a9 1/2c per lb.

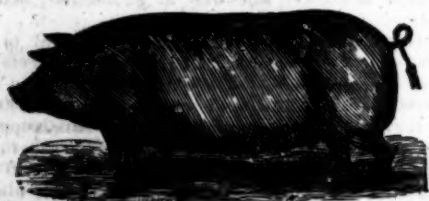
Mobile, Nov. 2.—Cotton operations of the week have been about 1000 to 1200 bales, at extremes of 7a10 1/2c; say for fair 9a to 10c. Baltimore Flour is held at \$61a64, with but little enquiry. Provisions, prices for many articles are entirely nominal. Mess Pork \$21a21 1/2, and prime \$18a16 1/2, very heavy of sale. Bacon continues scarce; Sides 11a11 1/2c.

DURHAM CATTLE.

The subscriber has for sale, YEARLING BULLS and HEIFERS of the pure short horn Durham breed; some white, some red and white, and some fleeced; they will be sold deliverable in this city for \$115.—PRING CALVES, male and female, \$60. They are descendants from short horn cows from Ketona and Sims' importation, sent to the present owner by Col. Powell—the first bull bred from was Denton, also sent by Col. Powell; then the imported bulls Gloucester, Tenison and Rhoderick—a gentleman of this state, well qualified to judge, obtained a bull got by Rhoderick, and pronounces him equal to any thing he has ever seen—the stock offered above is by Rhoderick, which Col. Powell pronounces the best bull in America to breed from, having more of the North Star blood, which the breeders in England now prefer. The subscriber having had frequent applications for Durham stock which he has not been able to supply, would call speedy attention to the above, as the prices asked are probably lower than the same quality of stock can be had for in the United States.

Also, a beautiful full blood 4 year old DEVON BULL, quite gentle, price \$75—he is from stock presented by the Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke) to a lady of Baltimore, while on a visit with her husband to Holkham, the mansion of that distinguished nobleman. The fellow to this bull is just shipped to Jos. H. Pool, esq. of Elizabeth City, N. C. at which place he will arrive probably in a week from this date. Also several other full bred DEVON BULLS, at \$50, \$55 and \$60, 2 and 3 years old. And HEIFERS at \$60 & 70.

Also a fine DURHAM BULL, ab at 6 years old, price \$180. LIKEWISE—One full blood Devon Cow, about 7 years old, a tolerable milker, price 50 dols.—also a half Durham Cow, 5 years old, a fair milker and good breeder, same price—also several half Durham bull Calves, 6 weeks old, from 12 to 15 dols.—also a 7-8 Durham and 1-8 Alderney Cow, 3 years old next spring, now in calf by Mr. Kennedy's Bull Uncas—the dam of this cow was imported by Mr. Shepherd of Va.—she will be delivered at Harper's Ferry or in this city for 100 dollars—also a fine Durham Bull 5 years old, for which 180 dols. will be taken if immediately applied for—also a fine Bull Calf, more than half Durham, out of a first rate milker, 6 weeks old, price 15 dols—also a fine Bull Calf out of an excellent country cow, sire a superior Ayrshire Bull, price 17 dols. Reference (post paid) to S. SANDS, Farmer Office.



8 or 10 Berkshire Boars, full bred, about 8 weeks old, for sale at \$10 each—Also,

1 Tuscarora Boar, 1 year old, sire and dam both imported, \$20. Grade Pigs, viz. 3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Neapolitan—3-4 Berkshire 1-4 Chester, all very fine—\$10 per pair.

ALSO FOR SALE—BERKSHIRE PIGS, genuine breed, of the black spotted with white—price 20 to \$25, according to age. Also, two WHITE and one BLACK full grown pure BERKSHIRE BOARS, about 12 months old, in fine order, deliverable in this city at \$50 each—the white were imported from England, and the black from Bement of Albany.

Orders for pigs of the "Irish Grazer" breed, as also this breed crossed with the Berkshire, from imported animals, deliverable in five or six weeks from this date—price delivered in cages in this city on board any vessel in port, \$25 per pair. Address, if by letter post paid. oc 14 S. SANDS, Ameri. Farmer.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The Subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Col. Bement and Mr. Lossing, of Albany, N. Y., and importations from England. He will also have a few Tuscarora's, bred from pure Berkshire and China stock. They will be ready for delivery from 1st to 15th Oct. Address ag 13 JNO. P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chesnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate.

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

For sale, as above, a pair of sound, well broke and handsome CARRIAGE HORSES, and a pair of first rate WORK HORSES. April 20, 1840—1 y.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 23 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

FARMER WANTED.

The advertiser will let his farm on shares, and sell the large and fine stock now on it, upon a long credit. It is a dairy farm near the city, and well adapted to the production of corn, wheat and grass—the value of milk amount to more than \$3000 per annum, and could be much increased. Address A. B. C. D. through the post

FULL BLOODED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES,

Out of imported stock, from 8 to 16 months old, probably equal to any of the same breed in the U. S. for sale at \$100 to 125. Apply to oc 15 S. SANDS, American Farmer Office.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.
The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do. hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hogs or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.
Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames, Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

R. SINCLAIR & Co. have added to their stock of Implements, the following new kinds, which will be found a valuable acquisition to the Agricultural interest.

1st. Their patent CYLINDRICAL VEGETABLE CUTTER, which will cut 1000 bushels of beets, turnips, &c. per day. This machine can be regulated to cut thick or thin pieces at pleasure, and is probably the most simple and best machine of the kind in this country—price \$20 00

2nd. WRIGHT'S PATENT CORN SHELLERS, warranted to shell 1000 to 1300 bushels of corn per day. 60 00

3rd. PATENT CYLINDRICAL CORN SHELLERS for manual power. These machines possess several advantages over the common vertical iron wheel. 12a20

4th. ELLIS' HAND VEGETABLE CUTTERS, a very simple good article, 3 00

5th. BUCK'S SPREADING MACHINES, for spreading lime, plaster, manure, &c., 30 00

6th. GALT'S PATENT CHURNS, possessing all the advantage of the common barrel churn, and constructed so that the drum can be divided, allowing it to be thoroughly cleaned, 6 00

7th. PARING or TURF PLOUGHS with wheel in front, 12 00

8th. SUBSOIL PLOUGHS, made on the most approved English plan. 8a12

In store, PLOUGHS, CASTINGS, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, as usual, oc 7 6f

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of 35 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, a No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. 1 v

THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Urmy's horse powers & thrashing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Thrashing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, cornshellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's lime carts or lime Spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street. above Charles st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber having given his attention to the improvement of farming implements for the last year, flatters himself that he has been successful in improving the following articles:—

A machine for planting cotton, corn, beets, ruta-baga, carrots, turnips, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds. He is so well satisfied with the operation of this machine, and the flattering prospects of a large sale, that he has made arrangements to have 30 machines built per week. The testimonials of gentlemen that have examined and witnessed the operation, will clearly show to the farmer that it is no humbug. The price of this machine will be \$25. The money will be refunded to the purchaser if the machine does not give satisfaction.

A machine for husking, shelling, separating, winnowing and putting in the bag, corn, or any kind of grain. It will husk, shell, clean, and put in the bag, 600 bushels of corn per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. The same machine will, by shifting cylinders, thresh 200 bushels of wheat, and put it in the bag perfectly clean. This machine will cost about \$240. It occupies less room than the common thrashing machine, and requires about two third the speed—and not more than 4 horses to drive it.—The husking and shelling part of this machine is the same as Mr. Obed Hussey's, except that the cylinder is one solid piece of cast iron, instead of several pieces bolted and hooped together. The other points are a new arrangement, for which the subscriber is about to take a patent. Certificates that the machine will perform what is above stated, can be produced from gentlemen that have seen the machine in operation at the south.

The attention of the public is again called to the Ditching Machine, which has been now in successful operation more than one year, and that more than 20 miles of ditch has been cut with one machine the last season, by one man and one horse.

A horse power made more on the original plan of the stationary power, which is admitted by farmers and mechanics to be the best as there is less friction, and of course more power. The only difference is that the machine is made so as to be portable, by being easily taken apart, and carried from place to place; by taking out a few bolts, it is moved easier than the common machine: the first driving wheel is 10 feet in diameter, working in to the pinion 14 inches in diameter; on the same shaft of this pinion is a bevel wheel 2 1/2 feet in diameter, working in pinion 8 in. in diameter; on this shaft is a cone of pulleys of different sizes, so as to give different speeds required. We can have 1200 revolutions per minute of a 5 inch pulley, or reduce the speed to 19 turns per minute. It is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses. The castings of this machine will weigh about 850 pounds; the price will be \$130—one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to \$100, built on the same plan.

A machine for morticing posts and sharpening rails for fence, and also for sawing wood in the woods, and planing any kind of scantling or boards, can be seen at my shop in Lexington, near Liberty street, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop—This machine will be made to order, and will cost \$150.

A machine for boring holes in the ground for posts, improved lately, and warranted to be a good article—Price \$5.

Also machines for mechanics, Morticing and Planing machines; Tanning do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arrows, and benches for tenoning the same, of various kind, and for various uses; Cutting and cleaning chisels for morticing machines.

The subscriber tenders his thanks to the farmers and mechanics of Baltimore and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by strict attention to his business, to receive from the liberal and enterprising mechanics and farmers, (whose motto is to keep up with the times), an equal share of their patronage.

Enquire of Edwards & Cobb, No. 7, N. Charles street, Baltimore, or of the subscriber, over Mr. Joseph Thomas' Turning shop, No. 29, Lexington, near Liberty street. GEORGE PAGE.

JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,

Have removed to No. 26 LIGHT STREET WHARF, (corner of Conway street, opposite State Tobacco Warehouse No. 3) where they will continue to transact a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having a spacious warehouse, and ample wharf and pavement room, they are prepared for the landing and reception of all kinds of produce, as COTTON, TOBACCO, FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, LEAD, &c. and as they have had much experience in that line of business, to which they are exclusively devoted, they feel assured they can give satisfaction to all who may employ them. Liberal advances will be made on consignments, and information as to markets promptly communicated when required. REFERENCES—Talbot Jones & Co., Erskine & Eichlerberger, Duval, Keighler & Co., Geo. R. Gaither & Co., Chaney Brooks & Co., Baltimore. so 2 3m

ROBERTS' SILK MANUAL.

The Fourth edition of this valuable work is now published and ready for delivery. It contains upwards of 100 large octavo pages, and embraces every information needed by the silk culturist from the planting and rearing of the mulberry to the making and dyeing of Sewings & Twists; the plan of constructing cocoeneries, feeding shelves, the process of feeding the worms, ventilation of their apartments, apportionment of food, and in fine, every thing necessary to the acquisition of a silk culturist is lucidly treated. A large edition has been nearly disposed of since about the 1st January, and the present has been issued to supply an order from the legislature of Pennsylvania for a considerable number for gratuitous distribution in that commonwealth, by the recommendation of the committee on agriculture, who gave it their decided approbation and recommendation over every other work published on the subject. The late Governor of Maryland also recommended it in a special message to the legislature, for distribution among the people, and it also received the commendation of the committee on agriculture of the H. of R. of the Congress of the U. S. A large edition is now published, and all orders from a distance can be promptly filled. A liberal discount will be made to the trade. Price 37 1-2 cts per single copy. Address S. SANDS, Balti. Md.